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MARGINAL COLUMN

THE build-up of former Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser continues apace. The founder of a new freedom for the Egyptian people — the freedom to elect him President — has thereby risen to that rung of diplomacy's protocol ladder which permits him to ally forth from his sheltered domestic bigness as a recognized Head of State, and as such eligible for the full red-carpet treatment in foreign lands and to rub shoulders with other Presidents — Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia today, tomorrow with Marshal Voroshilov of the Soviet Union, and with others — who knows?

NOT all of his prestige is entirely artificial, of course, and Abdul Nasser has displayed qualities of leadership which would be unwise to ignore. But, as the French Premier, M. Guy Mollet, has said, there is a tendency to overrate the importance of the Nasser impact — at least in the West which, after all, was the first to popularize the picture of a charming, idealistic, selfless but realistic reformer — the white hope of the Middle East who promises to share the Arab people out of their medieval misery and into 20th Century (Fox) civilization. Marshal Tito, it seems, has his doubts as to the visiting President's popularity. Lacking the Hollywood publicity technique, but intent on giving Abdul Nasser the reception, the Yugoslav Government has assured him of a triumphant welcome by proclamation, which on Wednesday called on Belgrade's population to come out into the streets for the event.

THE practice of cultivating foreign relations and glorifying a foreign statesman to suit policy requirements is by no means peculiar to Yugoslavia or Eastern Europe as a whole. It has borne out by still extant attempts to present President Syngman Rhee or General Chiang Kai-shek as champions of democracy. An important difference, however, is that the Western world is quite firmly and openly divided on the value of the Rhee and Chiang contributions to the advancement of the human race. President Rhee, for example, could not be self-praised or damned in the Press of any single Western country — which is bound to cast a hostile eye on him. No such moderating influence, however, awaits Abdul Nasser in Yugoslavia and other points east, which does not promise to make him a more amiable neighbour upon his return unless Marshal Tito and India's Premier Jawaharlal Nehru — decide to tell him about the facts of life in the quieter atmosphere of Brioni Island after giving him ample "face" in Belgrade.

THERE is no doubt that Abdul Nasser is willing to go along at least part of the way with Yugoslavia and India in their efforts through him to extend the area of neutrality, a concept which is beginning to attract growing understanding in both East and West which has made its contribution to world peace, and could contribute even more. But it would be wise, in the face of Egypt's steadily accumulating stores of lethal hardware, at this point to ask just how far is Abdul Nasser willing to go along. Abdul Nasser may be an incidental ally in the struggle against colonialism, but only insofar as colonial rule interferes with his concept of Arab nationalism whose major, off-repeated aim is the destruction of Israel. Neither Marshal Tito nor Premier Nehru will be likely to gloss over this fact when they discuss the Middle East with the Egyptian President at Brioni.

Jerusalem, July 13.

West's Army Limits Accepted by Soviets

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, today announced Soviet readiness to accept two basic provisions of Western disarmament proposals — armed forces ceilings and disarmament "in parts."

The announcement came in the 12-nation U.N. Disarmament Commission.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, British Minister of State, described the Soviet statement as "encouraging." Both he and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, (U.S.) said that Mr. Gromyko's comments would be carefully studied.

Mr. Gromyko also restated Russia's demand for prohibition of nuclear weapons, and accused the Western Powers of having reversed themselves in the past when ever the Soviet Union agreed to their proposals. He blamed the U.S. and "monopolistic circles" for the failure to solve outstanding international problems.

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union agreed to a view of armed forces for the U.S. the Soviet Union and China being established at 2,000,000 men, for Britain and France 700,000, and for other countries. These were figures as proposed by the West.

The Soviet delegate attacked what he called the "notorious Baghdad Pact," which he said was designed to preserve the positions of U.S. and British monopolies in the area.

"The Western Powers declare that the sale of arms to Egypt by some socialist countries allegedly 'disturbed the balance' in this region," he said, adding that the source of tension in the area was not the shift of balance "invented by the Western Powers" but the explicit policy of colonial powers "with a view to creating aggressive military blocs."

Britain Preparing Cyprus Home Rule

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Anthony Eden told the Commons today that Britain intended to proceed to Cyprus in August to accept the Republic's nomination as head of an "Eisenhower and Nixon" ticket, the Republican National Chairman, Mr. Leonard Hall, announced today.

He said that Vice-President Richard Nixon "absolutely" would have the No. 2 spot in the 1960 ticket.

The Prime Minister announced that an eminent lawyer, Lord Radcliffe, will start work forthwith as commissioner to draw up a constitution for the island colony.

Sir Anthony said that Lord Radcliffe would leave tomorrow for a preliminary visit to Cyprus. The Government intended to draw up detailed terms of reference for his task on his return.

The Premier said, "The new constitution will not come into force until terrorism has been overcome and law and order has been restored."

The leader of the Labour Opposition, Mr. Hugh Gaitskill, said that he had "very great regret that failure of negotiations with Turkey left agreement on the international plane apparently impossible at the moment. The Premier's statement maintained the position that if terrorism was not brought to a halt, no progress could be made, he added.

French Clash with Armed Band in Tunisia

TUNIS, Thursday (Reuter). — French troops killed nine members of an armed band in a clash yesterday in Tunisian territory near the Algerian border, French military authorities said today.

Six French soldiers were wounded in the engagement.

The band, which was active in the mountains of great Kabylie in neighbouring Algeria, security forces rounded up 74 suspects and seized weapons.

Near the Moroccan frontier, 50 persons were held for questioning after an identity check of 500 Moslems near Beni Saf. On the coast north of Tlemcen, 38 persons were arrested on charges of incitement or taking part in terrorist attacks.

Moroccan Head Urges Arab-Berber Unity

KHENIFRA, Thursday (Reuter). — Sultan Mohammed Ben of Morocco called for the unity of Arabs and Berbers in building the new Morocco when he addressed more than 150,000 cheering mountain tribesmen yesterday.

A tumultuous welcome was given the sovereign as he began a seven-day official tour of towns and villages in the Middle Atlas region and Northern Morocco.

PRIME MINISTER OF PERU RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru, Thursday (UP). — Vice Admiral Rogelio Saldaña resigned as Premier and Finance Minister in protest against "grave irregularities" connected with the presidential race lost by his nephew, Mr. Fernando Belaunde Terry, it was announced today.

BLAST IN U.S. URANIUM PLANT

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday (Reuter). — Three men were slightly injured in an explosion in a uranium processing factory here yesterday, but an Atomic Energy Commission spokesman said the explosion could not have involved nuclear fission.

It occurred at subsidiary of the Vitro Corporation which produces uranium oxide from uranium ore. It resulted from the crushing of the ore might have been responsible for the explosion.



Israel's fullback, Matiasia, and the Russian forward, Patashin, converge on the ball during a Soviet onslaught on the Israel goal. (U.P. radio photo)

Trainer Congratulates Team For Putting Up Good Defence

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Following the Israel vs. Soviet Russia Olympic soccer game yesterday, Mr. Albert "Jack" Gibbons, the Israeli trainer and former English international, told the team, "You fought very well. I congratulate you. The defence, in particular, put up a wonderful show. You were a bit nervous, but you have nothing to be afraid of and you will be better next time."

Asked for his views on the game, Mr. Gibbons said, "The defence were never drawn out of position. They always hoped to stay there like a brick wall and stop the Russians getting in their shots. Very often they were successful. They would have done better if they could overcome their nervousness, but we have a lot of young players and they were playing today before the biggest crowd of their lives."

"The Russians were very quick off the mark and they always had that extra touch that counts."

Choderov, the goalie, said, "It was the first time in my life that I played to such quick wingers. I tried to do my best, though with some luck I might have stopped another one or two goals." Schesser, the captain, said, "I was not disappointed. They are one of the best teams in the world and we tried to hold them."

Mr. Valetta Goussis, President of the Soviet Football Association, stated, "I could call the Israel team some of the best players in the world. The play was very correct in the best Olympic style."

Syrians Kill 3 More Turks Along Border

A Turkish soldier and two Turkish civilians were killed in new clashes with Syrians along the border between the two countries in northern Syria on Wednesday night, the Arab News Agency reported from Damascus yesterday, quoting a Ministry of Interior announcement.

The announcement said that the Turkish border guard had been killed and that the Turkish authorities are putting on trial the 35 Syrian civilians they detained after a previous border clash on June 23. Two Turkish soldiers were killed on that occasion.

Yemen Charges British Mass Troops on Border

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — The Yemeni Charge d'Affaires in Cairo, Sheikh Ahmed al-Shami, stated today that he had received a report from his Government alleging "British troop concentrations" on the Yemeni border.

He said that the Yemeni Minister in London, Hassan Ben Ibrahim, passing through Cairo on his way back to his post, had been instructed to report to his Government the "massing of troops."

Sheikh al-Shami added that the Yemeni Government had also instructed him to inform the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian-Yemeni-Saudi joint command and the Arab League.

Mapai Parley Postponed

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Eighth Conference of Mapai and the Israel Labour Party, will be postponed from July 29 to August 26, the Conference Preparatory Committee decided today.

The decision was taken in order to allow time for the branches to discuss proposals to be made to the Conference.

Gov't, Histadrut Pay Higher Co.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Government and Histadrut enterprises have agreed to pay the increased cost-of-living allowance, it is learned from Histadrut sources. The Histadrut Trades Union Department yesterday decided to ask employers to do so retroactively as from June 18.

Notifications have been sent to private employers, requiring trade unions and labour councils. The Manufacturers Association declared today that its affiliated employers would wait until the decision of the Association's Presidium which is scheduled to meet at the beginning of next week.

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Nasser Cheered On Arrival In Belgrade

BELGRADE, Thursday (Reuter). — President Abdul Nasser of Egypt, and members of his party arrived here this afternoon on an eight-day state visit.

Dressed in the grey uniform of a lieutenant-colonel of the Egyptian Army, he stepped out of his plane and shook hands with President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders as a 42 gun salute was fired. After a military band played the national anthem of the two countries, President Nasser inspected a guard of honour. He was accompanied by Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi, Minister for Communal Affairs, Abdul Latif Mahmoud el-Baghdadli and Minister of State Jabry.

In a short speech in Arabic, Abdul Nasser delivered the greetings of the Egyptian people to the people of Yugoslavia, and said he saw in Marshal Tito's visit "an expression of close and friendly relations between the two countries." Therefore, while greeting the Yugoslav people on my arrival, I not only express my own and my colleagues' feelings, but

'STRONG MAN' IS NASSER'S DEPUTY

Egypt's "strong man," Minister of Interior Zakaria Mubli el-Din, who is also chief of police and head of the intelligence services, has been appointed to act as President Nasser's deputy during his visit to Yugoslavia, according to the Arab News Agency from Cairo.

B.G. Meant Retaliation, In Burn's Opinion

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The Jerusalem correspondent of "The New York Times" reported that Gen. E.L.M. Burns said yesterday that, in his opinion, Mr. David Ben-Gurion had threatened armed retaliation against Jordan.

The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization made the statement, which coincided with the arrival of the Israeli Ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Abba Eban, had denied that Mr. Ben-Gurion had made such a threat.

At a press meeting with the Israeli Premier, Gen. Burns said Mr. Ben-Gurion told him that if Jordan continued to violate the armistice, Israel would be free to take appropriate action.

"By this I understood Mr. Ben-Gurion to mean retaliation to mean retaliation," the correspondent quoted the U.N. Truce Supervisor as saying. "Mr. Ben-Gurion considered retaliation to come within the right of self-defence, contrary to the opinion of the U.N. Secretary-General, as explained in the Secretary-General's report."

King Hussein and Gen. Ali Abi Nawar had told Gen. Burns that frontier incursions by Israel into Jordan by military action without limit, and that Jordan would be supported by her Arab allies. He said, "The correspondent wrote, this war was carried back to Israel by Gen. Burns and was one of the subjects of yesterday's emergency Cabinet meeting."

Canada's Premier Says No Jets for Israel

OTTAWA, Thursday (INA). — Premier Louis St. Laurent made it clear yesterday that Canada will not sell fighter jets to Israel unless other Western Powers also do so in order to restore the military balance between Israel and her Arab neighbours. He said the other Western nations are not prepared to take action.

Mrs. Myerson Meets Soviet Ambassador

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Alexander N. Abramov, met Mrs. Golda Myerson, Mrs. Golda Myerson, yesterday, at the latter's invitation. They discussed current problems.

KADAR IS MINISTER TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. Shlomo Kaddar, Israeli Charge d'Affaires in Prague, has been appointed Israeli Minister to Czechoslovakia. Mr. Kaddar will present his letter of credence to the President of Czechoslovakia within the next few days. It was officially announced yesterday.

BURMA SAID SEEKING CLOSER ARAB TIES

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). Foreign Ministry sources said here yesterday that Burma has offered to strengthen her economic, political and commercial relations with the Arab states.

WANTS U.S. TO OUST SYRIAN ENVOY

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The leader of the American Jewish Congress has asked the State Department to demand the immediate recall of the Syrian Ambassador, Zein el-Din, because of a speech he made on June 26 at the Illinois State University, where he was attempting an organized boycott against Jews outside Israel.

He told a committee of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) that firms in the U.S., Britain, France, Holland, and Belgium were receiving questionnaires from Arab firms asking, "Do you have any Jewish employees? If yes, how many and what are the positions held by them? Are there any Jews on your Board of Directors? What is the number of Jewish labourers in your factories and offices?"

Cairo's Fedayeen Chief Killed in Gaza Mine Blast

Jordan Acts To Halt Infiltrators

Jordan troops stationed along the armistice lines have been given orders to shoot at infiltrators crossing the border from either Israel or Jordan, the military spokesman announced in Amman yesterday.

He said that Jordan official circles felt "great concern" at acts of infiltration which were against Jordan's policy of abiding by her obligations under the armistice agreement. But he pointed out that infiltrations into Israel were "isolated cases."

A Government spokesman yesterday revealed the formation of a police force and mounted police formation along the border with the rank of Brigadier will be appointed. The separation will not involve any change in the police laws.

Premier Ibrahim Hashim has issued an order under the emergency defence regulations proclaiming a 10-km. wide security belt along the armistice lines, inside which the moving of livestock is forbidden. Villagers in the area must file their applications for moving their livestock within 10 days. (NEASS, Reuter, ANA)

Hafez Said Killed by Refugees

Soviets Raise Int'l Prestige of Arabs

VIENNA, Thursday. — The Hungarian Communist periodical, "Szabad Nep," commenting on the Soviet Foreign Minister's visit to the Middle East, said that the consequent improvement in Soviet-Arab relations has already led to increased Arab importance in the eyes of the world, and a crystallization of the desire for pan-Islamic union.

In an article entitled "Arabian Summer" in the July 8 issue, the magazine declared that, contrary to the Western approach, Mr. Shepilov met the Arabs on a basis of equality. As an example of the Arabs' newly found self-confidence, it cited the Lebanon's nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline and Syria's rejection of a World Bank loan. The Russian Foreign Minister, on the other hand, extended offers of aid without political strings attached. It was said.

The article goes on to assure the Arabs that any improvement in East-West relations would not be made at their expense, and quelled rumours that Russia had come to an agreement with Britain during the London talks on respective spheres of influence in the Middle East.

Jordan Asks U.N. Manage Arab Property in Israel

Jordan has submitted a new memorandum to the Palestine Conciliation Commission in New York, demanding that a U.N. Commission take over the property of Arab refugees in Israel from the Custodian of Absentee Property, the former Jordan Ambassador to the U.N., Abdul Munim Rifai, stated in Amman.

"El Jihad," the Old City daily, said yesterday that the memorandum complains about the slow progress made by the P.C.C. and objects to the view that the property and funds belonging to the refugees can be exchanged against the property and funds left behind by Jews who emigrated from Iraq in 1951.

The Lebanon's Custodian of Enemy Property has allocated LL200,000 (about 110,000 P.C.C. dollars) to the property owned in the Lebanon by Israelis, to be distributed among Lebanese villagers living along the border with Israel, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday from Beirut.

2 Jews Said Seized In North Jordan

Two Jews have been arrested in mysterious circumstances in a bus at Irbid, on the Jordan-Syrian border, according to yesterday's "Al-Fajr," the Old City daily.

It is believed that the two were in contact with agents in northern Jordan who have been responsible for the recent series of fires which damaged grain crops in the region.

Fight Over Radio Ends in Kill

HAIFA, Thursday. — A fight ostensibly over a radio programme led to the killing of Rafael Cohen, 28, in a Shechem Beach hut cafe at 11:30 last night. Cohen died of knife wounds in the Rambam Hospital this morning.

Two men started to fight when neither of them could agree to which should have first choice of the programme. One wanted to listen to a Ladino-language broadcast and the other to an Arabic programme. Knives were drawn and Cohen was stabbed by Yohanan Bet Haim 23. Haimah was arrested.

The cafe is named "Ereanor." Both men had police records and previous convictions. They lived in the Shechem Beach district.

Arab Boycott Of France Is Stalled

Discord is rising among members of the Arab League's committee, meeting in Cairo for the second successive month to draft measures for implementing an Arab boycott of France, the Cairo daily, "Al-Ahram," has reported.

The paper said that there was a stormy session this week in which the Saudi Arabian delegate, along with seven other members, announced the disagreement with the views expressed by the remaining seven members of the group.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. is preparing a new proposal to the Soviet Union designed to break the 10-year deadlock in disarmament, the United Press reported last night in Washington.

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Popular Savings Scheme

The Workers' Bank Ltd., Bank Zerahabai Ltd., "Merkas" Audit Union of Cooperative Societies for Loans and Savings in Israel Ltd., and the Central Organisation of "Kupot Milvo shel Ha'evdim."

take pleasure in announcing a United Popular Savings Campaign, in order to centralize savings among wide circles of the population. The plan has been worked out with the confirmation of the Treasury, and is based on the "Law of Encouragement of Savings." The above plan gives the Savers all facilities granted by this law. Savings will carry 6 per cent accumulated interest for five years. The Saver will be able to discontinue his savings after giving a one-month notice.

Advantages of this Plan as Compared with Other Saving Plans:

- Every Saver will be able to exchange his annual savings for securities linked to the dollar or the cost-of-living index under easy terms and instalments.
- The Saver who gives notice regarding the discontinuation of his savings will receive a commensurate rate of interest, which will be fixed in accordance with the period of his deposit in the Bank.
- If the deposit is kept in the Bank for at least a three-year period, the rate of interest will be free of income tax.
- The Saver is given the possibility of a life insurance, without having to pay for it. The life insurance premium will be covered by the interest on his savings.

The above mentioned financial institutions will shortly publish a detailed prospectus regarding the above savings scheme, and will start operations.

The Workers' Bank Ltd., Bank Zerahabai Ltd., Audit Union of Cooperative Societies, Kupot Milvo shel Ha'evdim ha'Aratz.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

City	Temp.	Wind	Clouds	Precip.
Jerusalem	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Tel Aviv	26	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Haifa	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Beirut	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Amman	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Baghdad	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
London	18	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
New York	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Paris	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Madrid	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Rome	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Brussels	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Frankfurt	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Berlin	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Moscow	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Stockholm	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Helsinki	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Oslo	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Copenhagen	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Warsaw	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Prague	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Vienna	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Budapest	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Bombay	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Calcutta	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
Rangoon	24	10-15	Partly Cloudy	0.0
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State of Israel
Official Residences

So much had to be created out of chaos that today, after only eight years, one can only wonder that this first experimental stage should not have produced many more errors of judgment.

The State Controller's report on official residences, made public this week, strengthens this impression. A careful analysis of his findings reveals, no doubt, a certain lack of foresight and competent administration, but there is no trace of corruption, and all that can be said is that, in more businesslike hands, suitable apartments might have been provided at somewhat lower cost.

The report stresses quite rightly that the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs represent special cases, since entertaining on a large scale is an essential part of their official functions. To a certain extent, this applies, of course, to other Cabinet Ministers and a few of their principal assistants as well; and it should be mentioned in passing that the Chief Rabbi, too, is under a similar obligation.

There are, however, a few points in the report which deserve special attention. If we are told, for instance, that the cost of adapting the new residence of the Finance Minister was estimated at IL5,000 but actually amounted to about IL25,000, we are left wondering how this discrepancy can be explained. And as regards Chief Rabbi Nissim's house, we are well aware that at a time when two million pounds can be found for a palace in London, it would be unfair to suggest that the ancient advice: "A morsel of bread with salt shall thou eat, and water by measure shalt thou drink," upon the ground shall thou sleep" could be applied to contemporary Ministers of State or religion. But even so, and considering that only nine of the 15 rooms are required for personal and official purposes, an investment of IL9,000 is difficult to justify.

Another question concerns the relation between government and landlord and its tenants. Since Ministers are obliged to keep their former dwellings to which they will have to return on termination of their appointment, and since the official residence is a necessary by-product of their position, it is only just that they should not have to pay rent and rates; it seems less plausible that they should also be exempted from paying at least part of the bills for water, electricity, heating and cleaning. In the case of the Directors-General for Health and Social Welfare and the Civil Service Commissioner it will be asked whether the exemption from rent and rates can be justified in principle.

A more important issue still is the budgetary method adopted in some of the cases. The purchase of Eie Prim's Minister's residence was partly financed by an allocation of IL40,000 from the Jerusalem Development Budget, and that of Chief Rabbi Nissim's, by allocations of IL40,000 from the provision for the construction of cemeteries and IL15,000 from the Development Budget Reserve. These allocations are contrary to that fundamental principle which in France, where budgetary theory is most highly developed, is called *interdiction des virements*, or the prohibition of transfers from credits voted for specific purposes. It is to be regretted that the Controller has not focused his spotlight more sharply on this arbitrary way of by-passing the authority of Parliament.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER

By MAURICE CARR

THREE were those who grieved, and others who hailed, when the French daily "Le Temps de Paris" suddenly ceased publication the other day after a brief life-span of only sixty-six issues.

A motley throng were the mourners: a few multi-millionaires, several hundred newspapermen, thousands of news-vendors, countless reactionaries. Those who rejoiced were the liberals of France, the owners and staffs of newspapers threatened by a seemingly all-powerful competitor; but most delighted of all were the personnel and the admirers of the daily "Le Monde".

"Le Monde" came into the world primarily as a sort of bird of prey, conceived, laid out, and hatched, with the purpose of killing off "Le Monde".

"Le Monde" is that rare institution in France—a truly independent newspaper which serves no particular party, let alone prostitute itself to any vested interest. Sane, nonconformist, elegantly written, it is the noble tradition of French humanism, it holds up a searching mirror to domestic and global events, and is undoubtedly one of the world's great newspapers. It is at the same time the pet aversion of McCarthyists on both sides of the Atlantic.

Second Try

Some time ago, when "Le Monde" propounded the heretical thesis that France should have a foreign policy of her own, designed to facilitate an East-West rapprochement, a resolute and against all expectations—unsuccessful attempt was made to capture the newspaper from within by financial manipulation. The task assigned to "Le Temps de Paris" then, was to deliver a fatal blow to "Le Monde" by direct assault.

The sponsors of "Le Temps de Paris" spent some six months elaborating their strategy. They knew that "Le Monde", with a circulation of 150,000, had a precarious hand-to-mouth existence. It charges 18 francs for a newspaper which costs 15 francs to produce, the difference being made up by revenue from non-to-amount advertising matter. Its team of brilliant writers, for the most part, consent to live on a pittance to help balance the paper's budget. If only a small percentage of readers, contributors, and advertisers could be drawn away from "Le Monde", then it was doomed. To this end, "Le Temps de Paris" was resolved to spare no effort.

So "Le Temps de Paris" hired 250 journalists as compared with the only 80 employed by "Le Monde". It was to charge 18 francs like "Le Monde", but only 15 francs, and to provide twice the volume of news, reports, and commentary. It was to be a daily paper of the London "Daily Mirror", which has a circulation of some five million, would be filled in addition to serious news and views, with attractive features that could be found in "Le Monde": photographs, whole pages of cartoons. To maintain the high tone, the pictures would be lively but devoid of cheap sex-appeal, the drawings would be sparkling with wit.

Weeks in advance of the first issue, two words "April

17" were written large on all poster-boardings and cinema screens in the country. A question mark was fixed in the brain of every Frenchman. What was going to happen on April 17? At last the glad tidings were revealed: France was to be enriched with the newspaper, the likes of which have never been seen. The slogan went buzzing through every brain like the latest song.

At long last the great day arrived. From the splendid brand-new presses the first edition was launched with champagne—as ceremoniously as an ocean-going liner—by the charming actress Michèle Morgan, surrounded by a host of celebrities. There was such a scramble for the new, out-of-this-world evening paper that, during the first three days, an average of 100,000 copies were sold, and 100,000 more the day after.

A tense period set in. Everybody was worried. "Le Monde", even though it was a new paper, was a well-known name, and its sudden appearance was a shock to the system. It was a matter of time before it would be a success.

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Quiet Senate Rebellion

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS). — THE U.S. Senate is at work on great affairs. In effect, the Senators are rebelling against the President, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. They have already criticized, cut and challenged the Administration's proposals for Foreign Aid. And the clear implication of that was that they thought the programme was muddled, out-of-date, badly presented and insufficiently planned.

They voted an extra \$1,000 million to be added to the Defense Budget presented by the Administration. And the clear implication of that was that they felt the Administration was not doing enough for their country's military safety — particularly in the face of stiff competition from Russia. It is virtually inconceivable to an American today to hold the idea that any other country can be a serious competitor, that American superiority is not in the last instance final and absolute.

There was little criticism of the President, and what there was was by respect. But clearly during those two weeks the Senators of both parties were expressing an almost instinctive impatience with the lack of drive and the self-content of Mr. Eisenhower's Administration.

Loss of a King

It would be wrong to give this too great an importance. Come the election in November, the Republicans will still be talking of his unexamined leadership and the Democrats will still refrain from attacking Mr. Eisenhower as the Republicans attacked Roosevelt and then Truman. But it certainly means that Mr. Eisenhower will be treated less like the head of the British Royal Family during his second term of office. Such a debate might conjure up the image of a great political occasion; a crowded chamber; careful speeches; flashes of anger and shouted taunts. That is only rarely the Senate's way.

It works with an intricate informality. The Senators sit at little, delicate, mahogany desks arranged in semi-circles. And for most of this great debate few of them were occupied. Parties of tourists, in Hawaiian shirts, in shorts, in sailor hats, dangling cameras and souvenirs of Washington, ebbed and flowed regularly in the galleries.

For a long time a Senator would stand beside his desk reading statistics and newspaper cuttings handed him by a secretary and talking of great things as if he were thinking aloud. At another time there would be a conversational exchange at which one would yield another two minutes of his time for an interjection. For some Turbleshirted page boy with close-cropped hair would set a portable lectern on his desk so that he could swiftly read a speech.

Plain Efficiency

It was in fact intensely professional and undramatic. Occasionally there would be a roll-call and the Senators would flow in from the lobbies that resemble the annexes of British railway hotels and swiftly answer it.

No one strove to impress the Senate with oratory. The Leaders of the Majority and the Minority marshalled their forces with the casual effectiveness of technicians at a familiar process. Senators walked in and out putting each other as only politicians do. And all done in a buzz of talk from the gallery and the floor, so that a large part of it was inaudible to any but the clerks completing the all-important record. And at the end — decisions as important as any being made in the world.

HEARD ABROAD

Asks to calm and stay in day, if the enemy don't go, you own folk may.

Stalin seemed a decent old boy.

— Signor Nenni

An eagle to a man who doesn't think of you.

— Sacha Guitry.

SOVIET TRADE DRIVE IN ASIA

Now that the military overlord of East and West possesses the deadly equivalent of the hydrogen bomb, consistency in taking on a new complexity. A global trade war has not yet replaced the military cold war, but many Western eyes see in Soviet commercial penetration of the politically uncommitted regions of the earth the pattern of a new menace. The economic challenge to Russia's new policy has been a dominating theme of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference in London: the range and scale of the Russian trade drive is at present very small in comparison with the commercial activity of the West. But its totalitarian methods put the competitive world at a disadvantage, and unless a way is found to match them, could enormously increase the Russian rewards.

These two important facts emerge from investigations made by OFNS correspondents in regions where the Soviet effort has made most impact — the Middle East, India and South-east Asia.

Swapping Goods in Middle East

By ROBERT STEPHENS

CAIRO.

THE trade offensive by the Soviet bloc which was accompanied by Moscow's challenge to Western diplomatic influence in the Middle East has produced its biggest bonus in Egypt.

Egyptian exports to the Soviet bloc increased from \$19.5m. in 1954 to \$26.5m. last year — out of total exports to all countries which remained about the same at \$117m. Thus, last year, 27 per cent of all Egypt's exports (mostly cotton) went to the Soviet bloc, compared with 14 per cent in the previous year. But while Egypt's imports from the Soviet bloc rose from \$9.4m. in 1954 to \$12.5m. last year, they still accounted for less than seven per cent of her total imports.

Iron Curtain trade with the other Arab countries has not yet reached significant proportions — despite lavish Communist spending on publicity through exhibitions, participation in trade fairs and Press advertising. All followed up with highly powered trade missions and delegations of technical experts.

Outside Egypt and Persia, the Communists have, in fact, secured plenty of trade agreements in the Middle East, but very little trade, and what trade there is tends to be in favour of the Middle East countries. And except in Persia, where trade with Russia has increased, the Soviet bloc has so far failed to break into the rapidly expanding markets of the oil-rich countries round the Persian Gulf.

In Syria, where the Russians first heralded their new Middle Eastern trade policy with an impressive show at the Damascus International Trade Fair in 1954, Soviet bloc trade last year provided less than three per cent of

Syria's imports and less than two per cent of her exports. Only two per cent of the Lebanon's imports came from Communist States, and they bought only six per cent of her goods. Czech purchases from Syria rose from a mere \$1,200 in 1954 to about \$600 last year, chiefly because of a \$300,000 deal in Syrian cotton. But total Syrian exports to Communist States were \$22m. Communist trade with Iraq and Jordan is negligible. Russia, trading with Persia

Steam-Roller in India

By JONATHAN SWAYNE

NEW DELHI.

BY the end of this year, there will be 500 Russian experts on Indian soil. They are doing it, it is generally conceded, a first-rate job. They have surveyed likely oil-bearing regions. They are going to send (and erect free) two oil-drilling rigs, lend 22 experts to operate each, and train Indians in the work for six months. Russia is providing \$48m. worth of steel plant at Bhilai and is supplying one million tons of steel in the next three years.

India is buying where goods and services are cheapest and most readily available. When she wanted a million tons of steel, the West could not supply it so India got it from Russia who, incidentally, on this occasion, quoted world market rates for it. The West could not supply the 500,000 tons of cement India wanted, but the Czechs Poles and Russians between them were able to do so.

For 100 years, the Indian railways system has used British-built locomotives and wagons. But India now says that British goods cost too much and delivery dates are uncertain. Czechoslovakia has received an order for 50 loco-

motives and 2,000 wagons.

Russia is taking full advantage of her State-control to quote prices with which the West cannot compete. She can private capital in the West. She can offer attractive financial terms as the Russians. The \$48m. which the Bhilai steel plant is to cost will be paid in instalments over 12 years at 2 1/2 per cent. Russia is accepting payment for her goods in rupees, and has promised that trade with India will not be one-sided. She will also buy from India hides and skins, manganese, tea, coffee, vegetable oils and other commodities.

It is the same story with experts, of which Russia seems to have an inexhaustible supply. India pays handsome fees for foreign expertise of all kinds. Many of those from Russia receive the equivalent of \$5,000 a year (and travel allowances such as a free house and car). Nevertheless, India often has difficulty in getting experts

Russia Delivers Goods

By RAWLE KNOX

SINGAPORE.

BURMA has been searching desperately for markets for her rice surplus. Now she has agreements under which Russia will take 400,000 tons annually, China 210,000 tons, Hungary 150,000 tons and Yugoslavia 50,000 tons. This totals nearly half Burma's surplus and is an enormous relief for Rangoon.

Officially, all these rice transactions will be "gifts" by the Burmese Government, although Rangoon has declared that the Iron Curtain countries are accepting the rice at current market rates. In return, Burma will receive gifts of capital goods, including a proposed railway to the capital at Kalewa, and also Russian and Czechoslovak cars. Western observers estimate that after those supplied by the Japanese under their reparations agreement, Communist countries will provide all the remaining capital goods required by Burma's current Five-Year Plan.

Last year, half Russia's imports of Burmese rice went to the needy deficit areas of North Vietnam, and almost all China's purchases has been re-routed to Ceylon in exchange for Ceylonese rubber. Burmese rice will sell here at a profit of 10 per cent. The evidence seems to show that Burma is merely using Burmese rice as a commodity in exchange agreements. Russia is now a big food and raw material importer (wheat from Canada and cotton from Egypt and Pakistan) and can be a genuine exporter of capital goods.

Quiet and Convenient

Her method of trading, with its undisciplined price-giving, gives her a big advantage, especially in countries which would like to increase their trade without undue comment. The Western capitalist system simply cannot compete with this form of trading. Moreover, it is uncomfortable for clear that Russia's method of providing much-needed capital goods in return for surplus of primary produce that is hard to dispose of, is considerably more popular than America's offer of consumer goods and competing farm surplus.

There are comparatively few countries where Russia could follow the pattern of her trade with Burma, but one of them is Siam, members of whose Government are reported to be watching the Burmese deals with envy. As in Pakistan after the Bulgain and Khrushchev offers to India, so now in Bangkok, the cry is being raised: "What do we get out of the South East Asia Treaty Organization?"

Down to Indonesia

The position of Indonesia is different, because her large exports of rubber find a ready commercial market in the United States. Nevertheless, the Russians are not inactive. "There are 40 of them in that Embassy in Jakarta," said a West German trade attaché. "And you needn't think they sleep all the time."

After Indonesia's recent rubber deal with the United States, the present neutralist Government, anxious to conclude a balancing agreement with Russia, has accepted in principle a Soviet offer of aid in the form of credits and technical assistance.

Explaining Soviet offers, Soviet Ambassador Zhukov has said that they make no political, military or any other demands. Possible fields of cooperation mentioned by Zhukov are the construction of power stations, fertilizer factories, oil refineries, aluminium and cement factories. Russia would also help Indonesia in the present applica-

tion of atomic energy, in medicine, agriculture and industry. There could be co-operation in the training of Indonesian students in science institutes in Russia, and in an exchange of scientists. And the two countries should conclude a trade agreement on the principle of equal rights and mutual benefits.

A Soviet trade delegation is expected to reach Jakarta before the end of July. It should, perhaps, be mentioned on behalf of the much-maligned Asean group, their method of giving consumer goods and setting up counterparty funds does help to control the Asian rate of inflation, whereas the provision of capital goods is likely to have the opposite effect.

SHIPS' DIARY

By JESSE KEL LURIE

THIS story began two years ago when a high-school teacher of French in a Detroit suburb remarked to his class how much easier it would be to teach French if he could take them on a summer tour of Europe. "Why not?" some of the pupils asked. They discussed it with their parents, who took the matter to the Parent-Teacher Association. The idea was enthusiastically accepted and so the Bloomfield High School European Study Group was born.

Bloomfield, Michigan, is one of the wealthy suburbs of Detroit where leaders of the automobile industry, such as Secretary of Defence Wilson, have palatial homes. A trip to Europe would not have been a strain on the budget of the families of the French students. But the teacher, Deas LaRue, believed that his boys and girls would get much more out of the trip if they earned at least half of their fare. So for the past two years over a score of Bloomfield high-school students have been working afternoons and week-ends, and while others went to the movies, they planned itineraries and put their money in the bank.

When it became time to secure passage on a trans-Atlantic liner, M. LaRue discovered that the well-known ships are not anxious to take on a group of high-school pupils at the height of the summer season, while on the vessels catering to students, there are American Jewish youth, in three sections: Jewish Agency Summer Institute, Hebrew University one-year students, and one-year-borders settlement students. The Jewish and non-Jewish students have more or less coalesced from the beginning of the voyage. The Bloomfield High group have learned many Israel dances, while one of their chaperones, a physical education teacher, calls the square dances. They have learned the Hebrew words of Israel songs and, together with a group of Summer Institute singers, they won first prize in the ship's "talent night" contest.

I have two pictures, which I will probably never be able to duplicate. One is a group of snub-nosed, fair-haired Bloomfield youngsters listening intently to a lecture on the history of Zionism. The other is a Yeshiva University student, his small knitted kippah attached to his head with baby pins, dancing the "cha-cha" with the tallest little Episcopalian that ever came out of Michigan.

Among the Jewish students, the Orthodox, the Reform and the non-religious go along with no friction whatsoever. Everyone moves in the American tradi-

tion of respect for the other person's way of life. One or two Israeli passengers, however, persist in discussing religion with the Orthodox students. The Israelis seem to fear that the Orthodox Americans will lose their tolerance, their ability to think for themselves and their belief in the separation of church and state if they fail in with the "wrong persons" during their stay in Israel.

Low-Cost Trip

The Bloomfield High group will tour Italy, France and Spain and pick up the a.s. Zionist sister ship of the a.s. Zion, at Gibraltar to return to New York. They will be away from home for 65 days at an all-inclusive cost of \$1,000. After a week on the a.s. Zion, they say that they unwittingly have added a fourth country to their itinerary. Israel, and they are very happy about it.

Fortunately, there is another group of students on board the American Jewish youth, in three sections: Jewish Agency Summer Institute, Hebrew University one-year students, and one-year-borders settlement students. The Jewish and non-Jewish students have more or less coalesced from the beginning of the voyage. The Bloomfield High group have learned many Israel dances, while one of their chaperones, a physical education teacher, calls the square dances. They have learned the Hebrew words of Israel songs and, together with a group of Summer Institute singers, they won first prize in the ship's "talent night" contest.

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A Sabra in Cyprus

By Ra'anan Lurie



On Cyprus' ancient and romantic north shore, an R.A.F. Wing Commander is shown teaching his son how to sail the waves. (Why doesn't he leave that to the Navy?) In the background are the mountains of North Cyprus, which look just like plastic clay squashed in the hands of giants. Every islander will tell you that when the gods got through creating the earth they were stuck with a lump they did not know what to do with, so they threw it into the sea. Thus was Cyprus created.



"I drink about 25 cups of black coffee a day," sighs this young Greek policeman, serving under British command, "because the situation is so serious." He means the rising incidence of traffic offences in Nicosia. In Cyprus it is the custom to treat the policeman who catches you to a big cup of fresh hot coffee—before he writes out your ticket, of course.

This is Georgios, an unassuming Greek peasant. "Georgios," we asked as tactfully as we could, "What is that you have in your trousers?" Georgios remained unruffled. "The Redeemer," he said in a near-suspense, "is to be born of a man. To make sure the infant won't fall out and hit the ground—since his birth is bound to catch the man unawares—every true believer has this extra pocket in his pants."

By arrangement with "Bamahaneh"

High-School Holidaymakers Aboard Zion

By JESSE KEL LURIE

It is a beautifully appointed ship and their sons and daughters travelling Tourist Class, of course, since they themselves are paying the fare, are accommodated on the Main Deck and have the run of the ship. On a large liner, the Tourist Class cabins, are down in C or D decks and the passengers are restricted to their section of the vessel.

And so the a.s. Zion, on its third run from New York to Haifa, is taking a number of non-Jews to Naples. Besides the 24 members of the Bloomfield High study group, there are others going to Italy who chose the Israel ship for the same reason of better accommodations. There is also a group of five Jewish girls on board, arranged by a Jewish summer camp. Israel was originally on the itinerary, as in 1955. But during the troubles in February the Israel section of the tour was cancelled and Greece and Turkey were substituted.

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INTERESTING FACTS FOR ALL SMOKERS

The consumption of filter tip cigarettes is growing all over the world.

Up to 30 years ago filter cigarettes — made by hand — were scarce and costly. In 1930 Abraham and Michael Wix, pioneers of filtered smoking, introduced the first filtered cigarette to the world, Du Maurier, produced by modern methods at a popular price. Their second filter, Eden, was produced in Israel in 1934 by the Wix enterprise, The Israel Cigarette Co. Ltd. As a matter of fact, during the period 1934 to 1939, Israel was the biggest consumer of filtered cigarettes per head of population in the world.

Most countries in the world have recently been changing rapidly to filtered smoking — the following figures are interesting:

IN SWITZERLAND: 1 CIGARETTE OUT OF EVERY 2 SMOKED IS A FILTER

IN SOUTH AFRICA: 1 CIGARETTE OUT OF EVERY 3 SMOKED IS A FILTER

IN THE UNITED STATES: 1 CIGARETTE OUT OF EVERY 4 SMOKED IS A FILTER

In Israel during the last year, the consumption of filter cigarettes has increased from 4% to 12% — there are now 3 times as many smokers of filter cigarettes than there were 12 months ago.

There are good reasons why smokers all over the world are changing to filtered smoking:

The filter retains irritants — filtered smoke is cooler and purer — no bits of tobacco get into your mouth — you enjoy the finer flavour of filtered smoke so much more.

From your point of view, it is the tobacco and the filter that count. Therefore choose wisely.

FILTRON EDEN

A superb Virginia for those who prefer higher filtration

Eden was the first 22 years ago — Eden is still the best

THE ISRAEL CIGARETTE CO. LTD.

Jerusalem: 2 Baber Shimonia Hamatha, Tel. 618/7 & 6071/6

Bat: 25 Ha'atsumat Road, Tel. 618/9

Be'er: Baber Ham, Tel. 284

Be'er: 20 Baber Ham, Tel. 7226

